

The Daily Gazetteer.

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MONDAY, MARCH 29 1736.

Nº 235.

The Subject of the last Craftsman being the State of the Dutchy of Lorain, makes the Publication of this the more necessary.

S I R,



I live in good Fellowship with my Neighbours in the Country, abstracted from all Disputes about the political Power of Great Men; I am no otherwise interested in your current Controversy about Patriotism, than as in the Re-establishment of the general Tranquility of Europe;

I hope to experience the only Proof which Men in Place can give of it, but which has not yet happened in my Time, a Diminution of the Taxes. In this Expectation, nothing could be more comfortable than the Prospect of a reasonable Peace; nothing so shocking as continual invidious Alarms about the unsolid Foundations, and dangerous Consequences of its Preliminaries. Wherefore I beg Leave to undeceive my Country, as to the monstrous Importance to France of the Acquisition of Lorain, with which some Men are pleased to asperse the Plan of Peace, by representing the Revenues of that Dutchy almost four Times greater than the real Truth. They are talk'd of as half a Million Sterling a Year, which is more than ever Tuscany produced to the Family of Medicis, supported by Trade, and encouraged by uninterrupted Tranquility; while Lorain, in our Memory, has not been perfectly quiet, and never pretended to Trade: The Truth of it is, the late Duke of Lorain's Revenues amounted to five Millions of his own Money, comprehended in these three Articles:

His Domaines	- - -	2,000,000
Land-Tax, called <i>La Taille</i>	- - -	1,800,000
Salines, or Salt-Wells	- - -	1,200,000
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Livres of Lorain	- - -	5,000,000

of this no inconsiderable Part was mortgaged for the late Duke's Debts, particularly the Salt-works, which, being very plentiful, serve not only the Country, but afford Exports into Switzerland and other Places, and are the only Resources of that Country, for the Money paid on all manner of Necessaries imported from Paris, and other Countries.

Now at the lowest Exchange, that ever a Banker gave an Englishman, of between thirty five and thirty six of these Livres to a Pound Sterl. Five Millions of them make but 140,000 l. But at the Rate of Money in the late Duke's Time, their Livres was only worth about Six Pence half-penny; which will make his Revenue only 130,000 l. and indeed by some Gentlemen settled in that Country, I never heard it reckoned to be more. This does not diminish the Figure, which, in that Part of the World, a Prince might make for that Sum, hundreds of my Countrymen being Witnesses of the noble princely Manner in which the late Duke lived, and if his Servants were ill-dressed, and worse paid, it was neither the Fault of the Prince, nor of the Revenue; but of those who abused his Goodness and Generosity. All Things which are the Product of that Country, are in Proportion; for a Servants Wages and Maintenance a-day, is only the half of what we give ours for their Board-Wages only. Nor do I know a Court-Employment there, that, of fixt Salary, was worth about 6,000 Livres, or our 160 l. a Year, excepting that of Foreign Ministers who were allowed the Double.

This is a sufficient Proof of the Poverty of that Country, where the Prince's Revenue, small as it is, sucks the very Vitals of the wretched Inhabitants: As they have neither Manufacture nor Trade, excepting Salt, the Country produces nothing for Exportation, and their best Shopkeepers only retail the Goods brought from France the Low Countries and Germany, and scarce can procure Payment when they have sold them, for till about 30 Years ago, there were exceeding few Noble Families, who enjoyed in Land above 200 l. Sterl. a Year; nor excepting perhaps an Estate or

two made or increased by the particular Indulgence of the late Reign, do I believe that at present there is one Gentleman in Lorain who has a net Produce in Land of 1000 l. Sterl. a Year.

NOR is it likely to grow richer under a French Government, unless it has better Luck than other conquer'd Provinces: For supposing it to be allowed a free Commerce with France, having nothing to export, instead of gaining, it must loose by the Bargain; especially as it will be subject to twenty other Taxes in France, with which they are not yet acquainted: And when all but the Taille is farmed out, what Resources can they have for answering the Removal of Families, additional Taxes, the Oppression of the Fermiers, and the continual Drain of Money to Paris in annual Payments of the Royal Revenue? nor for maintaining it are Troops necessary, the Riches of Inland French Countries without Trade; for the late Duke, except a few Swiss and Light Horse never did, nor never could maintain Troops; and there is not one Fortrefs in the whole Dutchy, except the Citadel of Nancy, which is so poor a Piece, that it is not worth mentioning. It lies indeed convenient for the French, but they seem so sensible of the Poverty of the Acquisition, that they are forced to think of dividing it among the adjacent Generalities, because it cannot maintain itself in a separate one, tho' their Ministry seldom destroys out of Frugality, a numerous Resource for Officers and Dependants. In short old Louis took so much Care of Lorain, that when he got full Possession of the three Bishopricks, and demolish'd the Fortifications of Nancy, he was as much Master of the Country, as he would be now, had he lived to the present Peace; excepting the Revenue alone, which can only be raised to half a Million Sterl. yearly, by that Sort of Arithmetick whereby a certain French Politician has calculated the King of France's yearly Revenue, to be more than that of all Emperors, Kings, Kingdoms and States in Europe put together.

I am, S I R,

York, March
15, 1736.

Your humble Servant,
PHILO-BRITANNUS.

L O N D O N.

Since our last arrived the Mails due from Holland and Flanders.

By Letters which they bring from Astracan and Derbent, dated the 13th of Feb. O. S. it appears, that Success continues to crown the Undertakings of the famous Kouli Kan, who had no sooner retaken all the Places which the Turks took in Persia, but he began to make Conquests on the Territories of the Turks. Being enabled, by the Reduction of Erivan, to make himself Master of the greatest Part of Armenia, he advanced with his Army into Turomania, where he laid Siege to Erzerum, a very great Town, furnished with a good Garison, and fortified after the Manner of the Egyptians, by a double Wall, besides a Citadel: Kouli Kan was concerting Measures for the Taking of this Place, when he heard that a Body of Turks and Persians combin'd against him, under the chief Rebel Laxcie, was hastening towards the Caspian Sea, to join the Tartars assembled in the Province of Daghestan. Kouli Kan foreseeing what would be the Consequence, if he did not stop him in his March, suspended the Siege of Erzerum, and having need of all his Troops, so that he could not leave any to block up the Place, he thought of a very singular Expedient to hinder their receiving Provisions, which was this; he first ruined the neighbouring Country, and then sent away the Inhabitants, both Christians and Turks, the former to keep Company with their Brethren, who live at the Foot of M. Caucasus, under a Patriarch, and the latter to Chorasani, which is the most Northern Province of Persia; and after having thus carried off the People, from whom the City could expect any Relief, he march'd with his whole Army towards Daghestan, and met Laxcie near the Caspian Shore, where he attack'd him, defeated the greatest Part of his Army, and obliged him to make his Escape with the Remainder.

They write from Constantinople, that the Brother of the Kan of the Crim Tartars is arriv'd there, to make

an Excuse for his Brother, with regard to the Complaints form'd against him by the Court of Russia, and to engage the Porte not to oblige him to the Mortification of making a mean Submission, in case they refuse to give him the necessary Assistance for opposing the Enterprizes of Russia; but some Letters say, that this Deputy had not a very gracious Reception from the Grand Vizier, who insists upon the Kan's giving all the Satisfaction to the Czarina which [he thinks proper to demand.

The Princess, of whom the Queen of Poland was lately delivered, was baptised on the 8th Instant at St. John's Church, by the Bishop of Posen, in Presence of their Majesties and the whole Court; two Proxies, representing her Sureties, the Archduchess, Governess of the Austrian Netherlands, and the Duke of Modena. Upon this Occasion their Majesties dined in Publick, accompanied by the Pope's Nuncio, the Ministers of the Emperor, the Czarina, and the King of Denmark, and many other Persons of Distinction of both Sexes to the Number of 180, there being three Tables spread, each for 60 Guests. — The Crown Jewels which were thought to have been lost, but were lately found in the Convent of the Missionaries of St. Croix, in a Coffre that was sealed, and safely brick'd up in a Wall, consist of 4 Crowns of the ancient Kings of Poland, the two Crowns used at the Coronation of King John Sobieski, and his Consort Queen Mary; a Scepter, a Royal Sword with a Gold Hilt, Pearls and several other Regalia, which were taken out of the old Coffre, because it was rotten, and put into a new one.

The Confederacy of Lithuania is now intirely abolished, by the Submission of all Stanislaus's Partisans to King Augustus, the few that stay'd behind at Konigsberg, on account of Insolvency, being gone to Warfaw, after having had the Satisfaction to see their Debts paid by the Court of Russia. The Letters from Konigsberg say, that Stanislaus was preparing to set out for France immediately after Easter, and Orders are given both at Berlin and Frankfort, by the King of Prussia and the Emperor, to pay him the Honours due to a Crown'd Head, if he comes that Way. This Prince keeps the Swedish General Steinlicht with him, in hopes to continue him in the same Rank in the Service of France.

They write from Stockholm, that the Treaty of Subsidy with France is again upon the Carpet; and that for this Purpose the French Minister there is often in Conference with some of the Senators, and particularly with Count Horn, who, upon this Occasion was sent for from his Country Seat.

The Deputies from the Regency of Hamburgh at Copenhagen, have not yet been able to engage the King to accept of the Proposals offer'd by the Regency for an Accommodation, and it is said that his Danish Majesty lately declared to those Deputies that after so many things as he had done to facilitate the said Agreement, it was not convenient to make any farther Concessions.

They write from Vienna, that the Act lately arriv'd from the French Court for the Duke of Lorain's Renouncing of the Dutchy of that Name and of Bar, is sign'd by the said Duke in order to be sent back to France; and 'tis reported that as the French King engages to pay the Duke one five Millions of Livres, the Emperor will pay him the other five Millions, to compensate him for the Surrender of his Dominions before the Death of the Great Duke of Tuscany; which Money we hear is to be deposited in the Bank of Amsterdam. 'Tis certain that the Duke is to keep those Fiefs, by Virtue of which he is qualify'd for a Vote in the College of Princes at the Dyet of the Empire; and 'tis said the Emperor will soon pass an Act to confirm him in the said Possession. 'Tis reported that all the Imperial Troops that can be spared in the Empire and Italy, will be sent to Hungary; and that Count Traun is already there by the Emperor's Order to find out the most proper Place for subsisting them. At the same Time we are told that the Reduction of the Imperial Troops is put off, and that the Capitation and other Taxes establish'd on account of the War, are to be continued a while longer, though it is not believ'd that those Dispositions are owing to any Apprehension the Court of Vienna can be under from

the Turks, whose Misfortunes in Persia have put it out of their Power to form any Enterprize of Moment.

Several of the Protestant Princes and States of the Empire have sent Orders to their Ministers at Vienna, to demand an Accomplishment of the Hopes that were given them before the War, that certain Articles in the Treat of Ruffia, which they say are prejudicial to their Religion should be suppress'd. Some Advices from that Court will have it, that the Dutcheis of Lorain already gives Tokens of her Pregnancy.

The Count of Bavaria, a natural Son of the late Elector, and a Brigadier in the French Army, has marry'd one of the richest Heiresses in Bavaria, and is preparing to set out with her to France.

'Tis reported that the Count of Hanau, whose Sickness we formerly mentioned, is actually dead at the Town of that Name; but 'tis certain that the Troops of the Langrave of Hesse Cassel, who is Heir to his great Revenues, have already taken Possession of the said Town, and of the Bailiwick of Bobenhauhen.

The Prince of Orange has fix'd on Friday se'nnight next for his publick Entry into the City of Groningen, with his Consort the Princess Royal of England: Preparations are making there to receive their Highnesses with all possible Magnificence; and on that Occasion there will be several fine Fire-works, Bonfires, Illuminations and other Demonstrations of Joy.

The Time for making a Discovery of the Persons who destroyed the Turnpikes at Ledbury, so as to entitle any of those Persons to a Pardon and Reward of One hundred Pounds, being now past; his Majesty, in order to bring the said Offenders to Justice, has been graciously pleas'd to enlarge the Time of such Discovery to Saturday next.

His Majesty has been pleas'd to constitute and appoint George Garnier, Esq; to be Apothecary General to his Majesty's Forces, in the room of Isaac Garnier, Esq; deceased.

Last Week died at the Bath, the Hon. Mrs. Anne Vane, Daughter to the Right Hon. the Lord Barnard.

Yesterday the Bishop of Bristol preach'd before their Majesties, &c. at St. James's, and Lord Cadogan carried the Sword of State.

The Relict of the late Governor Harrison, and Mother of the Lady Lynn, who was thought to have fractured her Skull, by the overturning of her Coach on Thursday Night last, in St. Martin's Lane, is judg'd to be in a fair Way of Recovery.

Last Friday Rear Admiral Haddock, newly arrived from Lisbon with 8 Ships of War, waited on his Majesty and met with a most gracious Reception, being introduced by Sir Charges Wager.

Last Saturday Night about 12 o'Clock, the Affizes ended on the Crown Side at Kingston upon Thames, when the Eight following received Sentence of Death, viz.

John Grimes alias Graham, and Michael Hughes, for robbing Thomas Parker, and Richard Drake, in St. George's Fields, of several Things of Value.

Samuel Jollop, and Thomas Edwards, for robbing Mr. William Brown on the Highway of 20 Shillings.

Isaac Bran, for robbing John Parker in the Street of his Hat, 2 s. 6 d. in Silver, and some Half-pence.

Francis Cockian and Samuel Jones, for stealing several Things of Value, the Property of Jane Fosse.

And James Granger, for breaking open the Stable of Mr. Edward Parsons, and stealing a Dun Gelding Value 7 l.

Nicholas Cooke for Sheep-stealing, Ursula Gash for stealing wearing Apparel, James Hand for stealing a Coat and Waistcoat from on board the Ship Dolphin, John Huggalt Master, John Warren for breaking open the Palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and stealing several Things of Value, and Philip Sadler for stealing 5 Guineas, 4 half Guineas, and one Pound twelve Shillings and Six-pence in Silver, were cast for Transportation. Eight were Acquitted, and several remanded to Gaol till next Affizes.

We hear a Bill will very soon be brought into Parliament, for conveying Water from Farlington to Portsmouth, which is but 4 Miles Distance; and we are assur'd by good Judges, is as soft and as agreeable, and will keep as well at Sea as Bristol Water; and 'tis believed by some Gentlemen in the East India Company's Service, that it may be an inducement for their Ships to water at Portsmouth, and take their Departure thence.

BANKRUPTS.

John Turner, of St. Margaret Westminster, Coal Merchant.

Richard Bull, of St. George Southwark, Lighterman and Dealer in Coals.

Saturday Bank Stock was 150 1-half to 3-4ths for the Opening. India 176 for the Opening. South Sea 98 5-8ths. Old Annuity 112 1-4th for the Opening. New ditto 110 3-4ths. Three per Cent. Annuity 104 1-8th to 1-4th. Emperor's Loan 116. Royal Assurance 105 1-half to 3-4ths. London Assurance 14. York Buildings 2. African 10. India Bonds 61. to 6.1 1 s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 5 l. Prem. South Sea Bonds 51. 12 s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 61. 12 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Talties 33-4ths to 5 Prem. English Copper 2 l. 4 s. Prem. Welsh ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 115.

WHEREAS a Bill of Indictment for Felony was found by the Grand Jury at the last Affizes held for the County of Somerset, against Edward Halliday, a Bankrupt, late of Frome in the said County, and the Lord Chief Justice Hardwick thereupon issued forth his Warrant for apprehending and bringing him to Justice: Whoever therefore shall apprehend and secure the aforesaid Edward Halliday, so that he may be delivered into safe Custody, shall forthwith receive Forty Pounds as a Reward of Giles Hill, of Hemington in the said County, or of Abraham Clavey of Frome, who have at the Request of a considerable Number of the said Bankrupt's Creditors published this, and have under their Hands and Seals a Subscription for this Purpose. As witness our Hands this 4th Day of March 1735.

Giles Hill.
Abraham Clavey.

To be Let or Sold,

A Very good new-built Dwelling-house, with four large Rooms on a Floor, and all convenient Offices; as also Coach-house, Stables, Vaults, Store-houses, Courts, Garden, and every thing to make it commodious for a Gentleman or Merchant, situate in the Town and County of Southampton, now in the Possession of Maurice Roeland, Esq; For further Particulars, enquire at the said House, or of Mr. Giles Taylor, at Lyons-Inn, London; or of Mr. Samuel Chandler at Portsmouth.

This Day are Published,

PROPOSALS for printing by Subscription, a Continuation of Mr. de Kapin Thoyras's History of England, from the Revolution, to the Accession of King George I. with a large Summary of the History of England, from Julius Caesar's Invasion, to the Death of Queen Anne, in one Volume in Folio. By N. Tindal, M. A. Vicar of Great Waltham in Essex.

Whilst the Book is printing, Five Sheets stich'd in Blue Paper, will be published Weekly for 6d. and delivered at the Houses of such Gentlemen as are pleas'd to order them. The first Number, with a Map of all the Dominions of the Crown of England, is now in the Press, and will be published as a Specimen of the Author's Design, on Saturday the 17th of April.

This Continuation will be also printed in Octavo, with an Appendix, containing the Additional Notes to the two first Volumes in Folio, for the Accommodation of such Gentlemen as have the Octavo Edition, and will be published One Volume at a Time.

N. B. No more will be printed in Octavo, than are subscribed for.

Subscriptions are taken in by James, John, and Paul Knapton, at the Crown in Ludgate-street, near the West End of St. Paul's; and by most other Book-sellers in Town and Country.

Where may be had,

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This Day will be sold Cheap (the Price marked in each Book) at DAN. BROWNE's, at the Black Swan without Temple-bar.

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POEMS on SEVERAL OCCASIONS.
By Mrs. B A R B E R.

To which is prefixed, A LETTER from Dr. SWIFT to the Earl of OARERY, wherein the following Character is given of her Writings.

I have read most of her Poems, and believe your Lordship will observe, that they generally contain something New and Useful, tending to the Reproof of some Vice or Folly, or the commending some Virtue: She never writes on a Subject with general, unconnected Topics, but always with a Scheme and Method, driving to some particular End; wherein many Writers in Verse, and of some Distinction, are so often known to fail: In short, she seems to me to have a true poetical Genius.

Printed for the Author, And Sold by C. Rivington, in St. Paul's Church-yard; J. Walthoe, in Cornhill; J. Scagg, in Westminster-hall; D. Browne, near Temple-bar; J. Parker, and T. Jackson, in Pall-mall; J. Brindley, in New-Bondstreet; and J. Leake, at Bath. Price Six Shillings.

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